

THE MAN.



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PRICE ONE CENT.

COL. JOHNSON.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina will give our readers some idea of the feelings of the people in that patriotic state in relation to the Hero of the Thames. His great services in the cause of his country are there properly appreciated, and we are assured from other sources entitled to credit, that there is no man in the nation who has such a strong hold upon the affections of the people as Col. Johnson.

"I have been for some time attending a circuit of courts, which has given me ample opportunity of seeing and conversing with the people 'face to face.' I am more amply convinced from this journey, of the deep and abiding affection which exists in the hearts of the nation for our friend, Col. Johnson. As a proof of this feeling, I will detail an occurrence at our last Court of Pleas, &c. for this county. I will premise by saying, you know that the characteristic of North Carolina is peace and quiet. Indeed she has been stamped as the 'Rip Van Winkle' of the Union. Therefore you will not see large assemblages of political partisans, nor are such things practicable in a sparsely settled country, inhabited by a people devoted to home and agriculture. At this Court, however, a number of farmers were sitting before the Court House door, awaiting the session of the Court, and the conversation turned upon our public men and measures. Col. Johnson's name being mentioned, 'I claim the merit,' said one of our most respectable citizens, a farmer, who has been a member of our legislature, &c., 'of being the earliest and first friend Col. Johnson had in this state; for two years ago, I expressed a preference for him as the next President.' In this he was opposed, for others present seemed to think that they had the best right to consider themselves his earliest friends; all were his friends, and not one opposed his claims."

Here is the spontaneous and untrammeled voice of the people, not manufactured in a metropolis, but as pure and uncontaminated as the breezes that play among their native oaks. North Carolina is not a turbulent state; but whether on the tented field or the hustings, in a sanguinary or political contest, she has never been found to desert the Republican cause.

FOR "THE MAN."

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

Business in this village is very much depressed. The cause of the depression is partly attributable to the course that has been pursued by the "Society for the encouragement of Useful Manufactures," incorporated many years since. The course which this Society has pursued has been to exclude capitalists from the place, with a view of monopolizing business in the town. The Governor of the Society is one of the Directors of the United States Bank, and with the "facilities" of the Bank he has proceeded upon the plan of building mills and furnishing a part of the machinery, upon the cost of which the Society would charge 10 per cent. interest, in addition to five or six hundred dollars for the use of water; which, in all, makes from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the business to be paid to them. Adding to this the commissions, cost of labor, interest, &c., would make it not much short of forty per cent. Now we would ask, in the name of common sense, what business is calculated to support such a charge as this? Is it not beyond all reason to suppose that a system of this kind is calculated to succeed? We think it is. We would therefore take the liberty of suggesting to the managers of the Society for the encouragement of Useful Manufactures in Paterson, to abandon the course which they have heretofore pursued, of shutting out capitalists from locating in their village, and to adopt that of inviting them to it. We hope that this proposition will meet with that attention which

is demanded for the welfare of those who are dependent upon the business of the town.

A SUGGESTION.—Suppose that one hundred mechanics should unite to start a business establishment in this town, upon the following principles: that is to say, Each man should put in \$100; the amount of \$10,000 capital would thus be furnished to commence upon. The business to be pursued should be that of making machinery and spinning and manufacturing of cotton. The mechanics should receive wages in proportion to their capacities as workmen, and receive an equal dividend at the expiration of the year. If small hands were employed in the spinning department, they should receive the wages customary in other mills.

There appears to be a necessity now for an undertaking of this kind, in order that the workmen may keep employed, and perhaps there could not be a more favorable opportunity for the commencement of a business establishment calculated for the interest of the working class. Should the suggestion be approved of, we hope it will be further discussed.

TRADES' UNION.

The associations among mechanics for mutual protection, are becoming more numerous, and seem to be in fact the only plan upon which the working men could have fallen to protect their rights from the encroachments of avaricious miserly men. They will, we think, be found generally promoters of happiness, and quiet, among employed and employers. Wages, it is evident, in mechanical labor, have suffered a great depression, not by general consent of either employers or journeymen; but here and there a penurious, narrow-hearted being has wished to obtain more than an equal share of the public work, in order to effect which he made a reduction in the price, and as a necessary consequence, with such creatures, has made the journeyman pay for it, by a reduction in their wages. Thus, the precedent being set, honorable men who deprecate a course so unprincipled, have had to follow in the same line, or lose the majority of their custom, because all know, purchasers will contract where work is done the cheapest. But by the regulations of Trades' Societies, the members of each fraternity are protected, because if such attempts are made to oppress them, they have a support guaranteed by the Union. At the same time they do not give their sanction. Nor do they allow any branch to make an unreasonable demand from employers, as they themselves are the sole arbiters in all such cases. They respect the claims of both, viewing them as indispensable and united. Prepared thus to meet out justice to all by hearing both sides, no inducement is given to those who act unreasonable, nor will any support be afforded such. We cannot doubt, therefore, that societies thus well organized, must meet the views of the enlightened and honorable of all ranks, and serve to cement still stronger the mutual interests of the employer and journeyman.—*Mechanics' Banner*.

CURRENCY.—The Bank men are constantly talking about sound currency. How can a currency be sound which is under the control of a few irresponsible Bank directors, who can cause a rise or depression in the price of every article in the country, according to their own will and pleasure, by an expansion or contraction of the amount of their issues of paper money? The thing is utterly impossible, and every man of discernment and intelligence must know it.

SURPRISING.—John Randolph once said that he had seen many things, but there were two things he had never seen: the one was a white crow and the other was an Irish Tory. The Bank men of New York, however, would make Tories of almost all the Irish in the country.

APPEARANCES often fallacious.—A man may be punctual in his official character, because it is his interest to be so, and yet be dishonest and unjust in every thing else.—*Let. to Morgan Lewis*.

ARGUMENT.—When a man in a long cause attempts to steer his course by any thing else than some polar truth or principle, he is sure to be lost. It is beyond the compass of his capacity to keep all the parts of an argument together, and make them unite in one issue, by any other means than having this guide always in view. Neither memory nor invention will supply the want of it. The former fails, and the latter betrays him.—*Rights of Man*.

THE MAN.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17.

1 Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

1 "THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES' UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

1 A few sets of "The Man," from its commencement, may be had by those who apply soon.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

That something is necessary to prevent the delay, immorality, and confusion attendant on the present mode of voting in this city, we believe all our citizens are agreed upon. But there is a difference of opinion as to the proper plan to be adopted.

The Tory-Whigs have proposed a *Registry of Voters* previous to an election, with the intention, as we firmly believe, of preventing the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and preparatory to a direct attack on that safeguard of liberty. Some republicans have also advocated the measure, but with far different intentions. We will state our objections to the plan :

1. It would cause a loss of time, which loss would be more burdensome to the poor than the rich, and would consequently deprive many poor men of their votes. It is true that "it would require no longer to inquire into the qualifications of a voter previous to putting his name on the list, than it does now, previous to giving his vote;" but the voter would be obliged to spend part of a day to attend the registry office, and part of another day to attend the polls, and this double portion of time required would operate so far as a restraint upon the right of suffrage.

2. As it is proposed that the register should be closed some days previous to the Election, in order to give opportunity to inquire whether proper names and residences had been given, the two or three days previous to the close of the register would be days of as great excitement as the days of election : it would, in fact, be as bad as *two elections*. Thus there would be a loss instead of a saving of time and turmoil.

3. The registering of voters previous to an election would not only cause a loss of time and an increase of trouble, but it would occasion more expense. A new set of registry officers must be created, or if the business could be done by any of the present public agents, their salaries must be increased.

4. *It would be useless as a preventive of illegal votes.* A man disposed to vote illegally, would stand much less chance of detection, when registering his name, with few eyes upon him, than when liable to be cross questioned, surrounded by persons interested in detecting him, at the polls. And should he have reason to suspect that a high excitement of party feeling might prompt an examination of all the names and residences that might be registered, how easily he might leave his name with an accomplice as a boarder ! Thus the registry would rather facilitate than prevent the rendering of illegal votes.

5. *It would be contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the Constitution,* which is intended to give the right of voting to every (pale faced) citizen who is willing to perform a citizen's duties.

Sec. 1, Art. 2, of the State Constitution describes the qualifications, the possession of which "shall" entitle white men and a portion of the colored men to vote, and the *registry of names previous to an election is not one of them.*

Sec. 2, authorizes the exclusion from the right of suffrage of persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Sec. 3 says, "Laws may be made for ascertaining, by proper proof, the citizens who may be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

Now we contend that as it is intended by the Constitution

that every white citizen who does a citizen's duty shall vote, to establish a law that might subject him to expense or inconvenience, or, perchance, the loss of his vote, and that, too, unnecessarily, would not be to ascertain a citizen's qualifications by "proper proof." The only "proper" way, according to the Constitution, in which a registry could be effected, would be for officers to go round to the electors for the purpose, and thus let the expense be borne by the public, instead of making the poor man (on the principle of the militia system) pay, say half a day's work towards the registry, while the rich man would pay no more. And if the register officers should fail to procure all the names, the persons omitted, unless intentionally on their part, should not be deprived of their vote. The proposed registry, therefore, would be unconstitutional, and a constitutional plan would be expensive and inefficient.

We shall now give our plan of Reform in the matter in question, as follows:

To the Legislature of the State of New York,

The undersigned citizens of the city of New York respectfully represent, that great confusion, delay, and other inconvenience attends the present mode of conducting Elections in this city, and they fear that there is much illegal voting ; nearly all of which they think might be prevented by repealing the law which allows challenging at the polls, and by adopting the following, or whatever better your wisdom may suggest, as a substitute for the third section of the second article of the Constitution of this State :

Sec. 3. This article shall be printed in every daily and weekly newspaper in the state that will publish the same as an advertisement at its customary price, three times, in the numbers immediately preceding each election, and the article shall also be printed and posted conspicuously at each poll on the days of election ; and any person who shall be proved guilty of voting without possessing the qualifications described in the first section of this article shall undergo the same punishment as if he had been proved guilty of perjury.

Your memorialsists, therefore, desire that you propose such an amendment of the Constitution, and they express their belief that, should such an amendment be made, the Elections might be completed in two days as well as in three under the present system.

SPEECH OF DUDLEY SELDEN !

The argumentative and conclusive speech of Dudley Selden on the Previous (Bank) Question in the House of Representatives was taken down by the very accurate stenographic reporter of the Democratic Chronicle. We regret that we have not room to copy the speech at length, but we have managed to retain the essence of it. Read !

1 "

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1 One of the most plausible and at the same time the most fallacious arguments in favor of Banking is that its "facilities" increase business. It is no such thing. What it does do, that it throws business into a few hands, will be seen by an article in relation to "Paterson," in another part of today's paper. And what would be the effect if Banks were abolished is shown by the "Suggestion," which follows that article.

1 There is a bill before the Legislature of New York, entitled, "An Act to loan the credit of the State to the People thereof." This is very like endorsing one's own note.—*Boston Transcript.*

The title of the bill has been, very properly, altered. It is a bill to loan money to a few of the people on the credit of the whole. Had it been what its first title indicated it would have been a harmless absurdity, but it is in reality a dangerous and unrepentant project.

1 Banks! Banks! Banks!!! It will be perceived by our legislative proceedings that the Assembly passed another glorious batch of new Banks on Tuesday. From the vote in the Senate the same day, however, on prohibiting small bills, we infer that the Bank bills will be allowed to die where they originated.

[P] We wish it to be expressly understood that we oppose a Registry of Voters not because we think the Useful Classes will profit by the illegal votes: on the contrary, we think the greatest number of illegal votes comes from the Aristocracy. We oppose the Registry because the Useful Classes would lose the greatest number of legal votes by it. This paragraph is intended for those who may not think it worth while to read our leading article with care, and to rebut the charge of a writer in the Post, who says the Registry can be opposed with no good object.

[P] At the Humdragon frolic in Castle Garden, the Austrian flag was placed above the Polish. Perfectly in keeping with Tory-Whigism!

[P] The official returns of the Election make the majority of Mr. Lawrence, for Mayor, 180.

[P] The Philadelphia Chronicle, a flaming Humdragon paper, says the proposed Registry of Voters is "judicious!"

[P] The Evening Post hints that the Postmaster of this city will shortly be removed.

[P] We have "three days later" from Europe, by the Normandie, but not a word of news.

"THE VICTORY" AND "THE CELEBRATION."—This victory reminds us of a story of our school boy days. Among our fellow scholars was a boy who on the score of his wearing a somewhat better coat, possessing a little more spending money, and having a richer man for his father, took great airs on himself, and set up to carry a high hand over the rest. In this he was opposed by a sturdy little fellow whose father was an honest laboring man in the neighborhood, who had much ado to pay for his son's schooling. The school came at last to be divided into two parties, each one of these lads had his admirers and followers, and generally once a year they had a regular battle, in which the young aristocrat always got worsted. On one occasion, however, he was wrought up to more than usual valor, by the shouts and encouragement of his partisans, and though, as usual, he came off second best, he made a pretty good fight of it, and he and his party set up a great shout and threw up their hats on the occasion. "What are you braying about you fool," said an honest fellow who had seen the whole affair—"Dont you see he has beaten you?" "I know it," cried the other, "but then by jingo I never came so near licking him before."

The "Celebration" yesterday at Castle Garden was worthy of the victory. The company was principally composed of very promising thin waisted dapper young gentlemen, clerks in stores and counting houses, who were considerably more rejoiced at having a holiday, and money given them to enjoy at, than at the great victory they were about to celebrate. They averaged four feet nine in height, and eight inches about the waist. There was probably one out of ten that might pass for a man, and one out of fifty that was a freeholder. This, for a party composed of "all the industry, wealth, and consideration in the community," was rather melancholy. However, the affair went off pretty well considering. They ate and drank up every thing, and separated, as honest old Lithgow has it, "rejoicing in an extraordinary sorrow of delights."

We hope now the victors are satisfied, and that there will be peace and repose in the city. Most assuredly if these spruce and promising young Patriots are kept in this state of belligerent excitement all summer, they will expire in the phenomenon of self combustion, and thus afford awful examples of the danger of sudden and violent paroxysms of patriotism. Let us all now turn again to our proper occupations; the old whigs to their bargains, and the young ones to measuring tape and ribbon, and diddling the ladies out of their money. The spring is come; the birds in their bowers are singing; the flowers are bursting their buds; the canals are open, and the rich products of the country are flowing in upon our city. Let every man now return to his proper business, and we shall forget the panic and feel the pressure no longer. When the cool weather comes it will be time enough to buckle on our armor for the last decisive fight, and we promise the Party of all parties another opportunity to celebrate another Great Victory.—*Eve. Post.*

A man by the name of Harris, a Constable, while in the discharge of his duty, was shot by a man charged with forgery, in Hall county, Georgia, whom he was about to arrest.

[P] Pappy Lang, of the Gazette, says this morning, "The fact is before us, whatever party writers may say, that during the late election in this city alarming corruption has been in full operation;" undoubtedly. But the republican ticket succeeded against "corruption" in all its hateful forms, and the "special prayers" to boot.—*Dem. Chron.*

The cities of Montreal and Quebec are much infested with rabid dogs. Numbers of persons have been attacked.

A history of the late disturbances on our western frontier has been published at Jacksonville, Illinois.

POLICE OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Before Justice Hopson.

Mary Mullin, was picked up in the street beastly drunk. Fined a dollar: couldn't pay it. Committed.

Martin Roach got hot. Fined a dollar,—couldn't pay it, but would call next Saturday night, and square up. The magistrate told him that he couldn't wait so long. He must pay it now or go to Bridewell. Martin begged him to let him go, as this was the first time that he was ever bro't up before the Police. Committed.

James Willis, a young black, stole a coat. Committed.

Stephen Johnson and James More, two little black imps, slept in the street last night, just to see how it would seem. Discharged with a good lecture.

Tom Hay was so drunk that he couldn't speak. It appeared that he had had his sucker in one of the rum hogsheads laying on Old slip dock, and he drank so much, that he keeled over, and fell asleep. He has not waked up yet. Committed.

John Roper was brought up for beating his wife, Margaret. No one appeared against him, and he was discharged.

Richard Cairn, lives in Westchester, close to Hammond's. Came down to York yesterday and got hot. Fined a dollar. Couldn't pay it. Committed.

Henrietta Plum was brought up for getting drunk and rioting in Walnut street. Admonished and discharged.

Abraham Day went to see a friend, and he treated a little too often. Discharged.—*Dem. Chron.*

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, THE WEDDING GOWN; A New Tyroliene, by Mrs. Otto; and SUAN MAG, or the Village Gossip.

DEATHS.

April 15, Rebecca Edgar Randolph, aged 16 years and 5 months, adopted daughter of Benjamin L. F. Randolph. Funeral this afternoon at five o'clock, from 135 East Broadway.

At Norfolk, Va., April 13, Robert B. Taylor, Judge of the Chancery District Court for the first Circuit of the first District of Virginia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,

Packet ship Normandie, Pell, from Havre, 16th ult.
Ship Zephyr, Pope, Antwerp and Cowes, 21st ult., to J. Clibborn.

Ship Sutton, Berry, from Charleston, 8th inst.

Ship Junior, Parker, 19 days from Mobile.

British brig James Kay, Bowman, 58 days from Sunderland. March 5, Robert Coke, chief mate, fell off the topsail, and was drowned.

Brig Orion, Pillsbury, of New Orleans, from Palermo and Gibraltar.

Brig Mary Hart, Staples, 23 days from Aux Cayes.

Brig Plymouth Rock, Burges, 20 days from Apalachicola.

French brig Arzac, Daniel, from Rochelle, 12th ult.

Brig Jones, Dunham, 10 days from Charleston.

Brig Mary, Beach, 20 days from St. Croix, B. E., to W. Also.

Schr. Evelina, Rogers, 24 days from Trinidad, to W. Banks.

Schr. Francis D. Williams, Morris, 30 days from Guayanilla.

Schr. Napoleon, Rackliff, of Portland, 16 days from Mayaguez, PR.

Schr. Pilot, 3 days from Virginia.

Schr. William Seymour, Bushnell, from Philadelphia, for Albany.

Schr. Elvira, Ellis, 10 days from St. Mary's.

Schr. Cypher, Hopkins, Philadelphia; Robert, Miller, do.; Mary & Deborah, Cowell, do.

Schr. Alhambra, Durden, Washington, NC.; Mary, Snow, Newbern.

Schr. Triumph, Hodgkinson, from Hartford, NC.

CLEARED,

Ships Philadelphia, Morgan, London; Francis Depauw, Robinson, Havre; North America, Dixey, Liverpool—Barque Harriet, Groves, Rotterdam—Brigs Salem, Harvey, Kingston, Jan.; Courier, Beers, Charleston—Schr. North Carolina, Proctor, St. Mary's, Geo.; Argonaut, Harriman, Halifax, E. S.; Hitty Tom, Chase, Picton, N. S.; Orleans, Chase, Boston; Renown, Lovell, do.; Virginian, Bedell, Norfolk.

PASSENGERS.

By the Normandie, from Havre—James Perrin, Charles Perrin, Augustus Clazen and son, Mr. Devert, and 140 in the steerage.

By the Sutton, from Charleston—Mr. J. Ruthven and lady, Mr. Noyer, lady and child, Mrs. Begert, Miss Smith, J. Dater, W. H. Whitsett, W. W. Wooden, J. L. Wilmot, S. Dickerman, J. Pratt, J. Darby, J. Peck, W. Pettit, W. Benis, R. C. Parish, D. Cassort, and 2 in the steerage.

By the Zephyr, from Antwerp—F. Kirkholder, and 2 in the steerage.

By the Junior, from Mobile—Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Kean and child, Mr. G. G. Barney, D. Jones, and H. H. Cheesboro.

By the Evelina, from Trinidad—The captain and crew of schr. Mary Jane, from Norfolk, abandoned 5th April.

By the Napoleon, from Mayaguez—Capt. Wright, of the schr. Golden Swan, foundered at sea.

[P] WANTED—Two or three active boys, to whom constant employment will be given at which they can make from \$2 to \$3 a week.

[P] INSURANCE ON LETTERS.—Money sent by mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the Post Office, N. York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

No business of importance was transacted in either House on Monday afternoon.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Several bills were reported to select committees.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill for the relief of the Seaman's Bank for savings in the city of New York.

On motion of Mr. Lansing, the bill in relation to the trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, in the city of New York, was recommitted to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, the Senate again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Seger in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Highland Bank. The several other bills before the Senate for the incorporation of Banks, and the bill to prohibit the circulation of small notes, were referred to the same Committee. The bill to prohibit the circulation of small notes being under consideration, the motion pending when the Committee rose on Saturday, to amend the first section by fixing the times at one, two, and three years, at which the circulation of one, two, and three, dollar bills respectively, shall cease, was agreed to.

Mr. Westcott moved to strike out that part of the section which prohibits the circulation of notes of the denomination of three dollars. A long debate followed. The amendment was supported by Mr. Stover, who thought that the prohibition as to notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, was going far enough for the present, that public opinion would sustain the measure thus far, but not to the whole extent of the section, in the prohibition of all bills of a less denomination than five dollars. Messrs. Kemble and Foster also supported the amendment, and the latter Senator spoke at some length against the whole bill. The amendment was opposed at length, and the principle of the bill sustained by Messrs. Edmonds, Tracy, and Seward. The amendment was rejected 6 to 13, and the first section adopted 11 to 10.

After a few remarks by Mr. Mack in opposition to the bill, the committee rose and reported. Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills read a third time and passed: Concerning the court for the correction of errors. [Authorizes the court to adjourn to meet either in New York, Albany or Utica.] To repeal so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, as relates to courts held by justices of the peace—Ayes 83, noes 18: [Noes—Messrs. Brasher, Cargill, Case, Church, Haight, Harris, Herttell, Hone, Humphrey, McKeon, Mersereau, Morris, Myers, Osborne, Ruggles, Stevenson, Sumner, Whipple—18.] To incorporate the Ulster Village Bank—ayes 88, noes 13. To incorporate the Commercial Bank in the city of New York [capital 500,000 dollars]—ayes 99, noes 4, [Messrs. Fleming, Harris, Parkhurst, Ward.] To incorporate the Cortland County Bank—ayes 99, noes 2. To incorporate the Bank of Orleans—ayes 99, noes 3. To incorporate the City Bank at Albany,—ayes 88, noes 9. To amend the charter of the Saratoga County Bank, [increases the capital 200,000 dollars]—ayes 98, noes 3. To amend the charter of the Lockport Bank, [increases its capital 200,000 dollars]—ayes 95, noes 6. To amend the charter of the Bank of Ogdensburg, [increases its capital]—ayes 90, noes 10. To increase the capital of the Phoenix Bank in the city of New York—ayes 99, noes 4. The bill to incorporate the Bank of Owego was read a third time and lost—ayes 81, noes 12. Adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

SEVERITY OF CLIMATE NOT ALWAYS DEPENDENT ON LATITUDE.—In the Island of Georgia, which is in the 33d degree of south latitude, or the same parallel as the central counties of England, the perpetual snow descends to the level of the ocean. When we consider this fact, and then recollect that the highest mountains in Scotland do not attain the limit of perpetual snow on this side of the equator, we learn that latitude is one only of many powerful causes which determine the climate of particular regions of the globe. The permanence of the snow, in this instance, is partly due to the floating ice, which chills the atmosphere and condenses the vapor, so that in summer the sun cannot pierce through the foggy air. The number and dimensions of icebergs in Baffin's Bay, is prodigious. Capt. Ross saw several of them together aground in water 1,500 ft. deep! Many of them are driven down into Hudson's Bay, and accumulating there, diffuse excessive cold over the neighboring continent, so that Capt. Franklin reported that at the mouth of Hays river, which lies in the same latitude as the north of Prussia or the south of Scotland, ice is found every where in digging wells at the depth of four feet.—*Lyell's Geology*.

EATING AND DRINKING.—I must own I never see a fashionable physician mysteriously consulting the pulse of his patient, or, with a silver spoon on his tongue, importantly peering down his throat, but I feel a desire to exclaim—"Why not tell the poor gentleman at once, 'Sir, you've eaten too much—you've drank too much—and you've not taken exercise enough?" That these are the real causes of every one's illness, there can be no greater proof than that those savage nations who live actively and temperately, have only one disorder—death! The human frame was not created imperfect—it is we ourselves who have made it so—there is no donkey in creation so overladen as our stomachs, and it is because they groan under the weight so cruelly imposed upon them, that we are seen driving them before us in such herds to one little brunn. This reminds us of Voltaire's definition—"A physician is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day requested to perform a miracle—namely, to reconcile health with intemperance."—*English paper*.

ECONOMISING COURTSHIP.—In Mr. Thorburn's work is the following notice of his courtship: "My brother got tired of attending store and went off to Philadelphia. I was now in great trouble; we were beginning to make some pennies by the store, and did not like to give it up; neither did I like to give up my nail making, for this was sure. So I resolved to push my courtship, calculating, that if I got married, I should have a shopkeeper of my own; but if not, to sell off and leave the city, for I could not live in New York and see her the wife of another; and in the meantime, continued to keep both. For this purpose I rose at 4 o'clock A. M. and made nails till 8; then opened store—at 8 P. M. shut up, and went to nail making till 12,—thus getting scant four hours sleep in twenty-four. My nail shop window opened into the yard of the house where I boarded, and where my girl lived. She used to come to the window; and I helped her in where she staid sewing or knitting till midnight; I working and courting, thus killed two birds with one stone."

LITERARY GUZZLEMENT.—Hume, Smith, and other literati of the last century, used to frequent a tavern in a low street in Edinburgh, called the Peterrow, where, if their accommodations were not of the first order, they had at least no cause to complain of the scantiness of the victuals. One day, as the landlady was bringing in a *third* supply of some particularly good dish, she thus addressed them: "They ca' ye the *literati*, I believe; od, if they were to ca' ye the *eaterati*, they would be nearer the mark."

Peterson, the comedian, lent a brother two shillings, and when he made a demand for the sum, the debtor, turning peevishly from him, said, "Hang it, I'll pay you today, in some shape or other." Peterson good humoredly replied, "I shall be obliged to you, Tom, to let it be as like two shillings as you can."

An Oxford student joined, without invitation, a party dining at an inn. After dinner he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot pay my share of the reckoning."

FOR "THE MAN."

Hurrah to our chief, whose brightest example
Teaches our favored sons to be free,
And to yield not as slaves while enemies trample
On the rights of the poor that love Liberty.

Hurrah to the fathers, whose spirits awaken,
The patriot's wish forever to be
The foremost to stand, unaw'd and unshaken,
In defence of the poor and of Liberty.

The aim of our foes we hold in abhorrence,
And we shall forever with them disagree,
But we will Huzzah for JACKSON and LAWRENCE,
The friends of the poor and of Liberty.

A FOURTEENTH WARDER.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20
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